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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

October 21

commander in Japan, is charged with the defense of Japan. Therefore, he is vitally interested in the status of the Japanese self-defense forces and the United States and Japanese plans and programs for the further development, growth, and increased effectiveness of that force. A very close relationship endures between his staff and MAAG, Japan.

During the course of its existence as MAAG, Japan, the headquarters was located first at New Hardy Barracks, former site of the Japanese Imperial Army's 1st Regiment. In November 1959 it shifted to its present location at Camp Ichigaya—formerly Pershing Heights. Location at Camp Ichigaya places MAAG, Japan, in the same compound with headquarters, eastern army; joint services staff college; ground self-defense forces staff school; maritime self-defense force staff school; air self-defense force staff school; 32d Infantry Regiment.

It also locates MAAG, Japan, in close proximity to the Japan Defense Agency, Japan self-defense force staff officers, and the Japanese Government ministries and agencies.

Chief brigadier general, U.S. Army, J. M. Worthington, in his salutary greeting:

MAAG, Japan, welcomes this opportunity to brief you on various aspects of its operations, problems, and overall accomplishments.

The camp to which you have come today is a part of what, for 64 years, was the Imperial Army Military Academy. Subsequently, it became the Grand Imperial Headquarters, Imperial Army. After the war the demobilization bureau used it and the International War Crimes Tribunals were held here. The United States eventually located its headquarters, Far East Command and United Nations Command, within this compound. And now it is shared by MAAG, Japan, and several organizations and units of the three Japan self-defense forces.

The transition in the use of these facilities since 1871 is symbolic. It reflects Japan's growth as a modern power, followed by a tragic war with an equally tragic aftermath; then a period of reconstruction and rehabilitation; and, finally, the development of Japan as an important ally.

It is in this latter period of molding Japan into a strong ally that MAAG, Japan, has been making a contribution to defense of the free world. We have done our utmost "to further the policy of the United States for the defense of the free world in the Far East by assisting the Government of Japan in organizing, training, and equipping its defensive forces in sufficient military strength to defend Japan against internal or external aggression; we are insuring that Japan's obligations under the Security Treaty with the United States are met."

We are looking forward to the day when these facilities will be exclusively occupied by the Japan self-defense forces, since this will be symbolic of the completion of the mission of MAAG, Japan, and the coming of age of Japan's postwar military effort.

Mr. Speaker, the military assistance advisory group, Japan, chiefs briefing our group were the following illustrious and proved military leaders:

Chief, Brig. Gen. James M. Worthington, U.S. Army, since May 1, 1962.

Chief, Army section, Col. George C. Dalia, U.S. Army, since May 1, 1962.

Chief, Navy section, Capt. Hugh I. Murray, U.S. Navy, since March 30, 1962.

Chief, Air Force section, Malcolm A. Moore, U.S. Air Force, since May 9, 1962.

As indicated by the foregoing U.S. efforts to make Japan strong, the future of Japan as the ruling nation in East Asia lies within the decision of the United States, to continue to foster and promote her future before she assumes a role of power among Asian nations. But, it is also true that Japan must remove all doubts of her sincerity, by maintaining and conforming to the strict mandates of her Constitution as a democracy and the protection of the rights of all of the free people and the freedom of the democracies of the world.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. LIBONATI), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. GURNEY (at the request of Mr. HARSHA), for today and tomorrow, Tuesday, October 22, 1963, on account of official business.

Mrs. REID of Illinois, for October 24, 1963, through November 4, 1963, on account of official business, having been designated by the Speaker to attend the international trade negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland, for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. BURTON, for October 24 through November 12, 1963, on account of official business, having been designated by the Speaker to attend the international trade negotiations in Geneva, Switzerland, for the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. WHITE, for October 23 through November 12, 1963, on account of attending the International Lead-Zinc Study Group meeting at Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. FALLON (at the request of Mr. GARMATZ), for today through October 24, 1963, on account of official business.

Mr. WATSON (at the request of Mr. ASHMORE), for today, on account official business.

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. FARBERSTEIN), for week of October 21, 1963, on account of official business.

Mr. RYAN of New York (at the request of Mr. FARBERSTEIN), for week of October 21, 1963, on account of illness.

Mr. STEED (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. KEOGH (at the request of Mr. FARBERSTEIN), for today and the balance of the week, on account of official business.

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD (at the request of Mr. NATCHER), for 10 days, on account official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. LAIRD, for 20 minutes, today, and to include extraneous matter and tables showing the traffic in goods between Communist nations and Cuba in free world bottoms.

Mr. LIBONATI (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 1 hour, today, and to revise

and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ROUSH in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. GROSS in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LAIRD and to include an editorial.

Mr. BOLAND in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FINO and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WICKERSHAM (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) to extend his remarks following the remarks of Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee on H.R. 8667.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HARSHA) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HALPERN in four instances.

Mr. PELY in three instances.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana in two instances.

Mr. HORAN.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE.

Mr. CURTIS in five instances.

Mr. MORSE.

Mr. RUMSFELD in two instances.

Mr. MOORE in three instances.

Mr. WYMAN in three instances.

Mr. BOB WILSON in two instances.

Mr. ALGER in four instances.

Mr. SCHADEBERG.

Mr. DEROUNIAN in four instances.

Mr. MATHIAS in three instances.

Mr. BEERMANN in three instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HEBERT.

Mr. KARTH.

Mr. FRASER in two instances.

Mr. FLOOD.

Mr. WAGGONER.

Mr. O'NEILL in two instances.

Mr. COLMER.

Mr. DINGELL in two instances.

Mr. DULSHI.

Mr. PUCINSKI in five instances.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 283. An act to amend the Small Reclamations Project Act of 1956; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 979. An act to amend section 332 of title 28, United States Code, in order to provide for the inclusion of a district judge or judges on the judicial council of each circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1543. An act to repeal that portion of the act of March 3, 1893, which prohibits the employment, in any Government service or by any officer of the District of Columbia, any employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency or any similar agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found